

157 AND 158 GROUPS      PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A 4

8e

Antioxidant potency of new and late potatoes grown in Czechoslovakia. K. FALC and M. FOD. *Spisy (Czech. Inst. Hyg. pub. Tuberculoz. 1953, 6, 115-120)*. Based on analyses of the freshly expressed juice of new potatoes ("Burling" variety) who highly rich in vitamin C, 1.00 containing 1 international unit. The juice from 2 later variety ("Industria Saskačka"), tested in the spring, contained only about 0.25 unit per g. When cooked late potatoes formed 80% of the diet, daily consumption of 30 g. furnished about 0.75 unit. Even the late varieties may thus be regarded as valuable prophylactics against scurvy. *Nutra. Ass. (b)*

A 10-11 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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PELC, I.

NEYEDLY, A. [Nejedly, A.], inzh.; PEL'TS, I. [Pelc, I.]

Influence of current on the kinetics of self-purification. Gig. i  
san. 23 no.11:59-67 N '58 (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Vodokhozyaystvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
(Praga-Podbaba, Chekhoslovakiya)  
(WATER--PURIFICATION)

JANUSKA, Josef; PEIC, Jar.; STROBL, Kvetoslav

Pneumatic switch box for dimension control. Automatizace 5 no.4:107-  
108 Ap '62.

1. Somet, n.p., Teplice.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/5 Cancer May 59

1607. **Anti-tumour substances from Euphorbia amygdaloides. II. Experiments with Walker rat tumour. III. The effects of the subfractions of the aqueous extract on the growth of the Walker rat tumour** Über das Vorkommen von tumoroziden Stoffen in Euphorbia amygdaloides. II. Versuche mit Walker-Rattentumor. III. Die Wirkung des Subfraktionen des wässerigen Extraktes auf das Wachstum des Walker-Rattentumors. PELE J., SOBOTKA J., TOBIŠKA J. and KAPOUN K. Inst. für Allg. und Exp. Pathol., Med. Fak., Masaryk-Univ., Brno *Neoplasma* 1958, 5/2 (140-148) Graphs 3 Tables 3

II. Pele, Sobotka and Tobiška have published previously (*Neoplasma* 1957, 2, 125; see *Ex. Med., Cancer*, 1958, abstr. nr. 2818) the effects of some extracts of Euphorbia amygdaloides on Crocker mouse tumour. In this publication they report on the effects of 3 extracts (water, alcohol and ether) on the Walker rat tumour. Most effective was the aqueous extract. The results mentioned in this publication confirm the results reported previously by the authors in cooperation with Kapoun. Some of the extracts caused severe damage in liver and kidneys, especially in mice.

III. Kapoun has subdivided the aqueous extract in 3 subfractions. The subfraction which exerted the strongest carcinostatic effect was the least toxic of the three.

Ullman - Toronto

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Voð 7/6 Cancer June 59

2139. **Anti-tumour substances from Euphorbia amygdaloides. II. Experiments with Walker rat tumour. III. The effects of the subfractions of the aqueous extract on the growth of the Walker rat tumour** Über das Vorkommen von tumoroziden Stoffen in Euphorbia amygdaloides. II. Versuche mit Walker-Rattentumor. III. Die Wirkung des Subfraktionen des wässrigen Extraktes auf das Wachstum des Walker-Rattentumors. PELC J., SOBOTKA J., TOBIŠKA J. and KAPOUN K. Inst. für Allg. und Exp. Pathol., Med. Fak., Masaryk-Univ., Brno *Neoplasma* 1958, 5, 2 (140-148) Graphs 3 Tables 3

II. Pelc, Sobotka and Tobiška have published previously (*Neoplasma* 1957, 2, 125; see *Exc. Med. Cancer*, 1958, abstr. nr. 2818) the effects of some extracts of Euphorbia amygdaloides on Crocker mouse tumour. In this publication they report on the effects of 3 extracts (water, alcohol and ether) on the Walker rat tumour. Most effective was the aqueous extract. The results mentioned in this publication confirm the results reported previously by the authors in cooperation with Kapoun. Some of the extracts caused severe damage in liver and kidneys, especially in mice.

III. Kapoun has subdivided the aqueous extract in 3 subfractions. The subfraction which exerted the strongest carcinostatic effect was the least toxic of the three.

Ullman - Toronto

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.

U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 93925

Authors : Tobiska, Josef; Pele, Jiri; Sobotka, Josef; Kapoun, Karel.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Presence of Antitumoral Substances in Euphorbia amygdaloides. I. Investigations with Crocker's Tumor.

Orig Pub : Neoplasma, 1957, 4, No. 2, 125-131.

Abstract : Forty mice, inoculated with Crocker's sarcoma, were divided into 4 equal groups. Animals in group 1 received aqueous extract, the 2nd -- alcohol extract, and the 3rd -- ether extract, all of which were isolated from Euphorbia amygdaloides on an estimation of 40 mg of leaves to a mouse (the method of extraction is given). The 4th group was the control. Starting on the second day after inoculation the animals were treated for 24 days after inoculation the animals were treated for 24 days and then sacrificed. The most active group

Card 1/2

JANUSKA, J.; PELC, J.; STROBL, K.

A float air device with commanding attachment. Jeman mech. opt  
6 no.12:376-379 D '61.

1. Somet n.p.

JANUSKA, Josef; PELC, Jaroslav; STROBL, Kvetoslav

A typified multidimensional hole checking equipment. Stroj vyr  
10 no.7:349-351 '62.

1. Somet, n.p., Teplice.

PEIC, Jiri; SOBOTKA, Josef; TOBISKA, Josef

Detection of tumoricidal substances in *Euphorbia amygdaloides*. II.  
Experimental studies with Walker rat tumor. *Neoplasma*, Bratisl. 5 no.2:  
140-144 1958.

1. Institut für Allgemeine und Experimentelle Pathologie der Medizinischen  
Fakultät der Masaryk-Universität, Brno. Anschrift der Verfasser: Dr.  
J. Tobiska und Mitarb., Brno, Komenskeho nam. 2.

(NEOPLASMS, experimental,

Walker rat carcinoma, eff. of *Euphorbia amygdaloides*  
extract (Ger))

(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS, effects,

*Euphorbia amygdaloides* extract, on Walker rat carcinoma (Ger))

PELG, Jiri  
TOBISKA, Josef; PELG, Jiri; TOBČEKA, Josef; KAPOUN, Karel

Presence of tumoricid substances in Euphorbia amygdaloides. 1. Experiments with Crocker's tumor. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 4 no.2:125-131 1957.

1. Institut für experimentelle Pathologie der medizinischen Fakultät der Masaryk-Universität, Brno. Verfasser: Dr. J. Tobiska und Mitarb. Brno, Komenského nám. 2 Eingegangen bei der Schriftleitung am 21. November 1956.

(PLANTS,

Euphorbia amygdaloides, eff. on Crocker's tumor of extract (Ger))

(NEOPLASMS, exper.

Crocker's tumor, eff. of Euphorbia amygdaloides extract (Ger))

PELC, Karol, mgr.,inz.; SZLACHCIC, Leszek, mgr.inz.

The Polish small series production of special apparatus. Przegł  
techn 81 no.22:3-4 Je '60.

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. Refin- H  
ing of Natural Gas and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket  
Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68732.

Author : Pele L.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Investigation of the Dewaxing Process Employing  
Acetone-Benzol and Dichloroethane-Benzol. as Sol-  
vents.

Orig Pub: Nafta (Polska), 1957, 13, No 11, 7-8.

Abstract: A short announcement pertaining to investigations  
made in connection with the selection of a solvent  
dewaxing process for one of the refineries. It

Card 1/2

7  
 Dewaxing by methyl ethyl ketone. Stefan Niementowski and Lesław Pele (Inst. Naftowy, Kraków, Poland). *Prace Inst. Naftowego* No. 57, Ser. B, 3-12(1956).—Dewaxing expts. with MeEtCO on a distillate from Sokolowogorsk crude oil (U.S.S.R.) are described. The best results were obtained with a mixt. contg. MeCOEt 45, CHCl<sub>3</sub> 11, and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> 44% at a 3:1 solvent to oil ratio and at -17.5°. The results were compared with those obtained for dewaxing with Me<sub>2</sub>CO and the following advantages of MeEtCO were noted: (a) the lead temp. was about 3-7° higher, (b) the rate of filtration was about 30% higher, (c) the oil yield was 1-3% higher, (d) the solvent-to-oil ratio was comparable, (e) min. dewaxing temps. for Me<sub>2</sub>CO and MeCOEt were -27 and -38°, resp., (f) the H<sub>2</sub>O content of the solvent was considerably smaller (a mixt. contg. 35% MeCOEt had at -20° a water content of 0.04 in comparison with 0.2 ml. 100 ml. for Me<sub>2</sub>CO), (g) solvent losses were considerably smaller.

2. KAWYKA

NR  
41

4  
27 May  
41-20 GP

70

PSLC, Marian

Thrombin preparation produced by the Krakow regional blood-donor station and its applications. Polski przegl. chir. 31 no.4:423-425 Apr 59.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr J. Jasienski  
(HEMOSTATICS)

FEIG, Marian (Krakow, ul. Kolberga 11/7)

Venous pressure & circulation time in the course of burns. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.32:1241-1243 11 Aug 58.

1. (Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej A. M. w Krakowie; kierownik: prof. dr Jerzy Jasienski).

(BURNS, physiol.

circ. time & venous pressure (Pol))

(BLOOD CIRCULATION, in various dis.

burns, eff. on circ. time (Pol))

(BLOOD PRESSURE, in various dis.

burns, eff. on venous pressure (Pol))

PELC, MARIAN

JUSZCZYNSKI, Michal; CYBULSKI, Lech; PELC, Marian; KBOL, Wladyslaw

Behavior of venous pressure during chest surgery. Polski  
tygod. lek. 12 no.11:389-391 11 Mar 57.

1. (Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Krakowie; kierownik  
prof. dr. Jerzy Jasienski i z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych  
A.M. w Krakowie; kierownik: prof. dr. Lech Tochowicz).  
Adres: Krakow, III kl. Chir. Ak. Med.

(THORAX, surg.

eff. on venous pressure (Pol))

(BLOOD PRESSURE, physiol.

venous, eff. of thoracic surg. (Pol))

PELC, Marian

KROL, Wladyslaw; CYBULSKI, Lech; PELC, Marian; JUSZCZYNSKI, Michal

Behavior of venous tension in surgical patients before, during, and in the first few days after surgery. Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.4:136-140 21 Jan 57.

1. (Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Krakowie; kierownik: prof. dr. Leon Tochowicz i z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Krakowie; kierownik: prof. dr. Jerzy Jasienski). Adres: Krakow, Al. Slowackiego 58 m. 8.

(BLOOD PRESSURE, determ.

venous tension, preop., perop. & postop. behavior (Pol))

(SURGERY, OPERATIVE, eff.

on venous tension, preop., perop. & postop. determ.

(Pol))

PELC, V.

PELC, V. Standardization of building fittings. p. 181.

Vol. 5, no. 8, Aug. 1956

NORMALISACE

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

PELC, V.

Standardization in the refrigeration and frozen food industry. p. 9.

NORMALISACE. Praha. Vol. 3, no. 1, Jan. 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

SZULGA, Teofil; SKURSKI, Adam; PELC, Wieslaw

Studies on the occurrence of the cord factor in atypical mycobacteria. Arch. immun. ther. exp. 13 no.3:344-354 1965.

1. Department of Mycology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wrocław

HELD, W.

The present state of the standardization of printing tools and future  
tasks in this field. . . 424

Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine vol. 21, no. 11, Nov. 1955

London

so. . . . . vol. 3, no. 10 Oct. 1956

PELO, Zofia (Krakow,

New low-cost source of animal protein. Wzroscowiad no. 9:126-  
128 My '65.

PELCER, A., SZABINYIN, A.

"Experiences with building the racing car Svezjezda." Tr. from the Russian. (To be contd.) p. 19. (AUTO MOTOR, Vol. 5, no. 24, Dec. 1952. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress  
August, 1953, Uncl.

ACC NR: AP7003658

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/008/1444/1447

AUTHOR: Yanik, B.; Zheshutko, V.; Pel'char, T.

ORG: Medical Academy, Krakow

TITLE: Investigation of cyclotriphosphazatriene derivatives. I. Synthesis of some thioimido derivatives of cyclotriphosphazatriene

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1444-1447

TOPIC TAGS: organic sulfur compound, organic synthetic process, organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: A series of thioimido derivatives of cyclotriphosphazatriene were synthesized by the reactions of hexachlorocyclotriphosphazatriene with thioamides, such as thiourea, 4-thioamido-3-antipyrine, dithiooxamide, and thiosemicarbazide. The final structure of the compounds formed depended on the secondary reactions of cyclization. Two of the derivatives gave colored precipitates with ions of heavy metals from acid, neutral, and aqueous ammonia solutions.

Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS: 38,970]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 21Jul65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 012

Card 1/1 j3

UDC: 547.419.1:543.4

0.926 0.251

FRANCIS, F.

Some phenomena do occur during the process of the ...  
and mixture. lit. ref. of ...

ROMADAN, I.A.; PELCHER, Yu.E.

Preparation of ethers from molecules compounds of alcohols with boron trifluoride. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh.* 2 no.3:381-383 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Latvyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organicheskoy khimii.

(Boron fluoride) (Alcohols) (Ethers)

5(3)

SOV/153-2-3-13/29

AUTHORS: Romadan, I. A., Pelcher, Yu. E.

TITLE: The Production of Simple Ethers From the Molecular Compounds of the Alcohols With Boron Trifluoride

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 3, pp 381-383 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the formation of simple ethers from the ethanol-, propanol-, butanol-, and isoamyl alcohol in the presence of  $BF_3$  as catalyst under different conditions. No papers have as yet been published on this subject, only the alkylation of phenols in the presence of  $BF_3$  has been dealt with. Zavgorodnyy (Refs 3-5) is mentioned in this connection. The alcohols were dried over calcium oxide and then distilled. The dry alcohols were saturated in a special glass apparatus with boron trifluoride with the flask being cooled with ice - normal salt. The molecular compounds formed were heated to the necessary temperature without special purification in a steel autoclave during 30-120 minutes. After cooling the reaction mixture was washed with a 10 % soda solution and subsequently washed with

Card 1/3

The Production of Simple Ethers From the Molecular  
Compounds of the Alcohols With Boron Trifluoride

SOV/153-2-3-13/29

water and dried over potassium carbonate. Then the formed ethers were isolated by fractional distillation. The maximum yields (60 - 87%) are obtained when the reaction is carried out at a molar ratio alcohol:  $\text{BF}_3$  = 1 : 0.25, at a temperature of 200 - 225°, and under a pressure of 50 - 70 at. By this method also mixed ethers may be produced. Thus a mixture of n-propyl isoamyl ether and diisoamyl ether is obtained in the reaction of isoamyl alcohol with the molecular compound of n-propanol with  $\text{BF}_3$ . It was found that in the formation of the ethers from the molecular compounds of the alcohols with  $\text{BF}_3$  no isomerization of the radicals takes place. The results of the preparation of several ethers according to the method described under different conditions (pressure, temperature) are summarized in a table. There are 1 table and 14 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Latviyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet Kafedra organicheskoy khimii (Latvian State University, Chair of Organic Chemistry)

Card 2/3

The Production of Simple Ethers From the Molecular  
Compounds of the Alcohols With Boron Trifluoride

SOV/153-2-3-13/29

SUBMITTED: May 8, 1958

Card 3/3

VANAG, G.Ya., akademik; PELCHER, Yu.E.

5-Hydroxy-5-indandione-1,3-yl(2-barbituric acid.) Dokl. AN SSSR  
140 no.4:815-817 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut organicheskogo sinteza AN Latviyskoy SSR. 2. Akademiya  
nauk Latviyskoy SSR (for Vanag).  
(Barbituric acid)

ROMADAN, I.A.; PELCHER, Yu.E.

Alkylation of benzene by molecular compounds of alcohols with boron  
fluorides under pressure. Zhur.ob.khim. 29 no.1:103-106 Ja '59.  
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Latvyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Benzene) (Alkylation) (Boron fluoride)

AUTHORS: Romadan, I. A., Pelcher, Yu. E. SOV/79-29-1-24/74

TITLE: Alkylation of Benzene by Molecular Compounds of Alcohols With Boron Fluoride Under Pressure (Alkilirovaniye benzola molekulyarnymi soyedineniyami spirtov s ftoristym borom pod davleniyem)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 103-106 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present, monoalkyl benzenes (e.g. ethyl benzene, isopropyl benzene, isobutyl benzene, and others) are frequently used for the production of the valuable organic raw product which is necessary for the manufacture of plastics and synthetic fibers. 1,4-dialkyl benzenes are transformed on oxidation into terephthalic acid which is the initial product for the manufacture of the synthetic fiber "Terilen". The important role of alkylbenzenes in industries induced the authors to devise a new alkylation method for benzene with alcohols. They performed the alkylation reactions of benzene with the molecular compounds of ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, and isoamyl alcohol with  $BF_3$  at 200-230° and 75-120 atmospheres absolute pressure. Mixtures of mono- and dialkyl benzenes were thus

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Alkylation of Benzene by Molecular Compounds of  
Alcohols With Boron Fluoride Under Pressure

SOV/79-29-1-24/74

obtained in yields of 60-90 %, referred to the initial benzene. On the alkylation of benzene with ethyl alcohol, a mixture of mono- and diethyl benzene in a yield of 60-64 % was thus obtained, wherein ethyl benzene was predominant (65-70 % of the mixture). The remaining part of the mixture consisted of a mixture of diethyl benzenes with a small amount of triethyl benzenes. On the alkylation of benzene with n-propyl and isopropyl alcohol only one product, the isopropyl benzene, was obtained. If n-butyl and isobutyl alcohol were used instead of the propyl alcohols, only one product resulted, namely isobutyl benzene. Isopropyl and isobutyl benzene were obtained in good yields, the quantity of the alcohol used playing a certain role. The structure of the products obtained was substantiated by analyses and confirmed by the infrared-spectrum analysis. The constants of the alkyl benzenes formed are given in the table and compared with data to be found in publications. There are 1 table and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Alkylation of Benzene by Molecular Compounds  
of Alcohols With Boron Fluoride Under Pressure

SOV/79-29-1-24/74

ASSOCIATION: Latviyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Latvian State  
University)

SUBMITTED: August 26, 1957

Card 3/3

PELCHINSKI, A. [Pelczynski, A.] (Warszawa)

Proof of Grothendieck's theorem on the characterization of nuclear space. Roczniki matematyczne no.7:155-167 '62.

PELCHIN'SKI, A.

Universality of certain Banach spaces. Vest. LGU no. 13:22-29  
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Banach spaces)

86398  
S/020/60/134/004/024/036XX  
C111/C333

16.4600

AUTHORS: Bossage, Ch., Pel'chinskiy, A.

TITLE: Imbedding of Nuclear Spaces Into the Space of all Infinitely Differentiable Functions on a Straight Line

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 4,  
pp. 745 - 748

TEXT: Grothendieck (Ref. 1) asked the question: Is it true that every nuclear space can be isomorphically imbedded into the space of all infinitely differentiable functions on a straight line? The authors give a partial answer to this question.

Metric locally convex spaces are considered only. Let  $\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R})$  be the space of all infinitely differentiable functions  $x = x(t)$  which are defined on  $\mathbb{R} = (-\infty, \infty)$ , and the topology of which is given by the seminorms

$$\|x\|_{\alpha} = \sup_{|t| \leq \alpha} [ |x(t)| + |x^{(1)}(t)| + \dots + |x^{(\alpha)}(t)| ]$$
 . Let  $l(a_{\alpha}^{(n)})$  be the

Köthe space (Ref. 3) generated by the matrix  $(a_{\alpha}^{(n)})$ ; let  $\mathcal{G}$  be the topological direct sum of a denumerable set of spaces  $l(n\alpha)$ .

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Imbedding of Nuclear Spaces Into the Space of all Infinitely Differentiable Functions on a Straight Line S/020/60/134/004/024/036XX C111/C333

$\mathcal{E}(R), \mathcal{G}$  are nuclear spaces.

Theorem 1 : Every metrizable complete nuclear space with basis can be isomorphically imbedded into the space  $\mathcal{E}(R)$ .

The theorem follows from : 1.  $\mathcal{E}(R)$  and  $\mathcal{G}$  can be isomorphically imbedded into each other (according to B.S. Mityagin, 1960, even isomorphically). 2. and 3. from results of A.S. Dynin and B.S. Mityagin (Ref. 5), S. Rolewicz (Ref. 6). 4. Every Köthe nuclear space can be isomorphically imbedded into  $\mathcal{G}$ .

Definition : A locally convex nuclear space  $X$  is called supernuclear space, if for every continuous seminorm  $\|\cdot\|_\alpha$  defined on  $X$  there exist : a continuous seminorm  $\|\cdot\|_\alpha$ , vectors  $(x_n^{(\alpha)})$  and linear functionals

$(f_n^{(\alpha)})$  with the property

$$(1) \text{ for every } x \in X : \lim \left\| x - \sum_{i=1}^n f_i^{(\alpha)}(x) x_i^\alpha \right\|_\alpha = 0$$

Card 2/3

86398

Embedding of Nuclear Spaces Into the Space of all S/020/60/134/004/024/036XX  
 Infinitely Differentiable Functions on a Straight C111/C333  
 Line

$$(2a) \text{ for all } x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^B \sup \{ f_n^{(\alpha)}(x) : \|x\|_{\alpha, 1} \leq 1 \} < \infty \quad (B = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\|x_n^{(\alpha)}\|_{\alpha} = 1 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \text{ holds.}$$

Theorem 2: If  $X$  is a metrizable complete super-nuclear space, then  $X$  can be isomorphically imbedded into  $\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R})$  and into  $\mathcal{O}$ .

Theorem 3: Let  $F$  be a bounded set in the metrizable nuclear space  $X$  and  $L(F)$  the linear closure of  $F$ . Then  $L(F)$  can be isomorphically imbedded into  $\mathcal{O}$  and into  $\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R})$ . ✓

The authors thank Professor I.M. Gel'fand. There are 7 references: 2 Soviet, 2 German, 2 Polish and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki Pol'skoy Akademii nauk (Institute of Mathematics of the Polish Academy of Sciences)

PRESENTED: June 25, 1960, by I.G. Petrovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 21, 1960

Card 3/3

BERGER, Frantisek; CIHLAR, Antonin; FELCIK, Emil

First operation of the gas-cooled loop with uranium fuel  
element in the Nuclear Research Institute of the Czechoslovak  
Academy of Sciences. Jaderna energie 9 no.7:213-219 JI '63.

1. Ustav jadernerho vyzkumu, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Rez  
u Prahy.

BERGER, Frantisek; CIHLAR, Antonin; PELCIK, Emil

Experience with the active operation of the reactor loop  
cooled with carbon dioxide. Jaderna energie 9 no.6:200  
Je '63.

1. Ustav jaderného výzkumu, Československá akademie věd, Řez  
u Prahy.

PELCIK, Emil

"Principles of nuclear reactor engineering" by Samuel  
Glasstone. Reviewed by Emil Pelcik. Pokroky mat fyz  
astr 8 no.1:43-44 '63.

BERGER, Frantisek; PELCIK, Emil

Experimental loops in the reactor of the Nuclear Research  
Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Rez.  
Jaderna energie 8 no.8:263-267 Ag '62.

1. Ustav jadernerho vyzkumu, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.

PELCIX, E.

"Piston Rings; Radial Pressures and a New Method for Measuring Them." p. 270, Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1954. Fraha, Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

40066

Z/038/52/000/000/001/007  
D407/0301

215230

SEARCHED:

Serger, František, and Pelčík, Emil

TITLE:

Experimental loops in the reactor of the Nuclear  
Research Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences  
in Křiž

PERIODICAL:

Jaderná energie, no. 8, 1962, 265-267

TEXT:

This article is a reprint of the Czechoslovak report  
delivered at the First International Conference on Reactor Loops,  
held in July 1961 in Dubna, USSR. After a brief general description  
of experimental reactor loops, the article describes in detail the  
gas-cooled loop and some experimental equipment installed at the  
'MVR-3' (MVR-3) reactor of the ÚJV-Řež (Nuclear Research Institute,  
Czechoslovakia) in Křiž. This reactor is now equipped with a gas-  
cooled loop which is primarily used for reactor-fuel research. Its  
peak parameters are: fuel-element power 35 kW, CO<sub>2</sub> flow-rate 2,000  
kg/hr, CO<sub>2</sub> pressure 45 atm, gas-temperature in the circuit 450°C.  
The loop consists of the channel reaching into the active reactor

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Z/038/62/000/002/001/007  
D407/D301

Experimental loops in the reactor ...

zone and the other equipment, such as filters, gas-gas and gas-water exchangers, compressors and blowers, installed in the reactor pumping station. The fuel element to be tested is located in the measuring channel of the loop which has the form of a field tube, and is carefully shielded and protected against overheating. The loop operation is remotely controlled, and neutron flux and fuel-element dilatation can be measured during operation. Experiments are aimed at determining the influence of an electric field on the heat transfer into the ionized gas, and testing of newly developed fuel elements. However, dimensions of the loop permit only testing of small elements or individual element parts. An inactive measuring loop, currently being built at the Nuclear Research Institute, will serve more intensive research on heat transfer and aerodynamics of gas-cooled fuel elements; a pressurized-water loop (85 atm/ 290°C, 3 m/sec flow rate) will aid metal-corrosion research; a sodium loop with natural circulation will serve liquid-metal tests; and an organic loop will further research on thermokinetic and hydrodynamic behavior of organic matters and the study of radiolysis, pyrolysis, and corrosive effects. There are 2 figures. (Technical Editor:

Card 2/3

22

CA

The estimation of naphthalene in tars. F. Perna and J. Pech. *Polina e nota* 28, 291 R(1948). Distil 250 g. of crude tar up to 140°, collect water and light oils in a 50-ml. separatory funnel, drain off the water, dry the oils by the addn. of a crystal of CaCl<sub>2</sub>, and return to the tar. Rectify 100 g. of water-free tar in the Widmer column up to 215°. Dissolve 0.2 g. of the distillate in 3 ml. of acetone, and pour into 150 ml. of satd. picric acid soln. After 2 hrs. filter the pptd. naphthalene picrate through a Gooch crucible fitted with paper filter, wash the walls of the crucible and the ppt. with 5 ml. of 0.1% picric acid, wash the outside of the crucible with water, and wash the ppt. with filter into a beaker with 100 ml. of water. Boil until all of the naphthalene is volatilized (about 10 min.) and titrate the hot soln. with 0.1 N NaOH. One ml. of 0.1 N NaOH corresponds to 0.0128 g. of naphthalene. The result should be corrected by means of a blank titration of 100 ml. water. V. Karpenko

ASD-314 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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LIST AND INDEX ORDER PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

5511. ENGLISH GENERAL METHOD FOR ESTIMATION OF NAPHTHALENE IN TAR.  
Perna, F. and Felcik, J. (Paliva a Voda, May 1949, vol. 29, 66-68).

The authors tested the general method for the estimation of naphthalene in tar (see Foxton S., Dougill, G. and Ravald, L. Al., Gas Wld, 1948, vol. 254, 543) and compared it with their own (Paliva a Voda, 1948, 260). Results obtained by the English method, after accounting for the equivalent quantity of picric acid bound by unsaturated compounds, were lower by 8% to 20%. (L).

ABSTRACTS OF METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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3415. HYDROGENATION OF PHENOLS FROM LOW TEMPERATURE TAR. Ferns, F. and Pezlik, J. (Pulva [Fuel], May/June '75, vol. 51, 151-155). Phenols distilled at 110-230°, 230-270° and 270-300°C were isolated from brown coal producer gas tar and hydrogenated under an initial pressure of 15 atm. of hydrogen at 4200 over a NiO<sub>3</sub> catalyst. In each case about 4% of phenols remained unreduced. Other things being equal, the lower phenol fractions are more hydrogenated and produce hydrocarbons containing more hydro-aromatic and less unsaturated aromatic components than the heavier fractions. The light hydrocarbon fractions produced are more hydrogenated than the heavier ones. They contain fewer aromatic and unsaturated hydrocarbons and more hydro-aromatic hydrocarbons. (1).

PEKLIK, J.

CZECH

Catalytic degradation of higher molecular weight phenols.  
F. Perna and J. Peřlik. *Papír* 33, 126-9 (1953). -- The raw material for this series of expts. was a phenol fraction, b. 236-70°, which was extd. with NaOH from brown coal tar. This fraction furnished by distn.: 4% (including 3% H<sub>2</sub>O) b. 0-225°, 71% b. 225-60°, and 25% b. above 260°. The expts. were conducted in an autoclave heated to 400-85° at an initial pressure of approx. 30 atm. and final pressure of 100-210 atm. In 1 expt. by adding NiH<sub>4</sub> and sulfides of W and V, low-mol. wt. phenols (35-7%) were obtained having b.p. up to 225°. Included in this fraction were phenol and cresol (approx. 20%). The best catalyst for fraction b. 225-260° was 5% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with W and V sulfides. J. Lederle.

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①

*[Handwritten signature]*

PELČIK, J.

A new method of determining the naphthenic acids. Coll Cz  
Chem 27 no.6:1503-1507 Je '62.

1. Militarakademie A. Zapotocky, Brnc.

KYMS, M.; PELCIK, J.; POLANSKY, P.

Extraction of cesium from aqueous solutions by nitrobenzene solution  
of dipicrylamine. Coll Cz chem 25 no.10:2642-2650 0 '60.  
(KEAI 10:9)

1. Militarische Akademie "A. Zapotocky", Brno.

(Cesium)	(Nitrobenzene)	(Hexanitrodiphenylamine)
(Solutions)	(Water)	

Distr: 4E2b(b)/4E2b(v)/4E2c(m)/4E2d(v)/4E3a(w)/4E3b/4E3c 2 cys

✓ Extraction of cesium <sup>27</sup> from aqueous solutions by means of the solution of dipicrylamine in nitrobenzene. M. Kyř, J. Peřík, and P. Polanský (Vojenská akad. A.Z., Brno, Czech.). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 25, 2842-50(1960)(in German).—Cs may be effectively extd. from aq. alk. solns. by means of PhNO<sub>2</sub> in the presence of dipicrylamine. The factors affecting the Cs distribution in both phases are studied and the optimum conditions are detd. for a rapid sepn. of the Cs from most of the long-life fission products and from greater amts. of U. H. Erdős.

4  
MSC(50)(50)  
8

KAPLAN, Gustav; PELICK, Jiri

Effect of ionizing radiation on the rheologic properties of the  
concealed rape oil. JADERNA energie 9 no.1:20-22 Ja '63.

1. Vojenska akademie Antonina Zapotockeho, Brno.

Z/038/63/000/001/004/005  
D236/D308

AUTHORS: Kaplan, Gustav and Pelčik, Jiří

TITLE: The effect of ionizing radiation on the rheological properties of thickened burdock oil

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 1, 1963, 20-22

TEXT: The article describes the effect of  $\gamma$ -radiation from a  $Co^{60}$  source and  $\beta$ -radiation from a  $Sr^{90}$  source on the rheological properties of hydrogenized burdock oil. The authors assumed that the rheological properties will be more sensitive to irradiation than any of the previously described properties. The oil is plastic between 40 and 55°C, and has a pasty consistency. At 60°C it becomes liquid. The oil must conform to the Svedov relation for viscous flow. The apparatus used and the method of irradiation were described in a previous work. The oil was inserted into the microplasto-meter at 60°C. Measurements were taken between 40° and 55°C for the determination of viscosity, with the Shirley - Ferranti instrument. The results of measurements are given, and non-irradiated oil is com-

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The effect of ionizing radiation ... Z/038/63/000/001/004/005  
D236/D308

pared with irradiated oil. The authors suggest that the changes of the rheological properties go with changes of the molecular structure or of the intermolecular forces (e.g. van der Waal's forces). The work is being continued in order to find experimental proof for these theories. There are 2 figures and 5 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Vojenská akademie Antonína Zápotockého, Brno (Antonín Zápotocký Military Academy, Brno)

Card 2/2

16599-55 T/EP(t)/ETI IJP(e) JD

ACC NR: AF6023476

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/000/004/0126/0129

AUTHOR: Pelcik, Jiri--Pelchik, Y.; Bar, Jaromir--Bar, Ya.

ORG: A. Zapotocky Military Academy, Brno (Vojenska akademie A. Zapotockeho)

TITLE: Adsorption of ruthenium on solid sorbents in acid aqueous solutions

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 4, 1966, 126-129

TOPIC TAGS: ruthenium, aqueous solution, adsorption, solution kinetics

ABSTRACT: The adsorption kinetics of ruthenium were investigated. The adsorptive factors of ruthenium were established for solutions of 0.1 M hydrochloric acid and in acetate buffered solutions at pH 5.5 of ruthenium nitrosulfate on the surface of teflon, glass, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, paper, rubber, activated charcoal, and wool for ruthenium concentrations of 0.084 and 0.0084-g-at/l. This paper was presented by M. Bezdek. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JFRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / SOV REF: 005

OTH REF: 001

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1436

HUDEC, Marius; PELCOVA, Libuse; ZELINKA, Jan

Chemical composition of a homogenized maize extract. *Biologia* 16  
no.2:147-149 '61. (KEAI 10:8)

1. Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie technickej  
mikrobiologie, Boleraz.  
(CORN(MAIZE))

ZELINKA, Jan, inz., C.Sc.; PELCOVA, Libuse, inz.; HUDEC, Marius, inz.

Stability of chlortetracycline technical preparations. Biologia 16  
no.8:620-622 '61.

1. Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie technickej  
mikrobiologie v Boleraze.

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE)

ZELINKA, Jan, inz., C.Sc.; PELCOVA, Libuse, inz.

Utilization of the potato fruit water and of the fermented bran extract in biosynthesis of the chlortetracycline. Biologia 16 no.8:623-625 '61.

1. Biologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Oddelenie technickej mikrobiologie v Boleraze.

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE)

ZBLINKA, Jan; PELCOVA, Libuse; MISECKA, Jan

Corn-steep examination of water in starch factories. *Biologia* 15  
no.2:94-102 '60. (EBAI 9:5)

1. Slovenska akademia vied, Biologicky ustav, Oddelenie technickej  
mikrobiologie, pracovisko Boleraz.  
(CORN (MAIZE) (STARCH) (ANTIBIOTICS) (WATER)

NOVAK, E.; HLAVOVA, V. Techn. spoluprace: BRADLEROVA, J.; SKALOVA, Z. PELCOVA, V.

Experiences with balneological therapy of foreign patients  
in Karlovy Vary. Fysiat. vestn. 43 no.3:138-143 Je'65.

1. Ceskoslovenske lzne, Lazenska sanatoria Imperial, Karlovy  
Vary (reditel: MUDr. J. Hanycz).

PELCOVA, Ventralka

Veratrin e/Keloida. IV. Analysis of veratrine by paper chromatography. Karel Macek, Stanislav Vaněček, Vladimír Pelcova, and Zdeněk L. Yedlák. Collection Czech. Chem. Commun. 21, 1182-7(1956)(in German).—See C.A.B. J. 50, 10118.

6

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~~Pelecova~~, Vendu, KA

Veratrum alkaloids. IV. Analysis of veratrine by paper chromatography. Karel Macek, Stanislav Vaňček, Venduška Pelecová, and Zdeněk J. Vejdělek (Pharm. Research Inst., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 50, 698-803 (1956); cf. *C.A.* 50, 4991h.—Methods are described for evaluating com. preps. of veratrum alkaloids. Semiquantitatively were detd. alkalines (mixt. of veracevine and veragenine), cevaccine, cevaccine (I), and veratridine (II). Quantitatively were detd. I and II from 300-600- $\mu$ g. samples with an error of  $\pm 8\%$ . Compn. is given of 3 pharmaceutical preps. (cf. *C.A.* 50, 2622; Romeike, *C.A.* 47, 11065c). V. Synthesis and structure of some new esters of veracevine, veratridine, Zdeněk J. Vejdělek, Karel Macek, and Blatislav Buděšinský. *Ibid.* 803-22.—The prepn. and properties are described of a series of derivs. of veracevine (I), cevaccine (II), and cevaccine (III). The derivs. were purified by chromatography on  $Al_2O_3$  pretreated with  $H_2SO_4$ . Positions of esterified OH-groups were detd. by titrating with 0.1N  $Pb(OAc)_2$  and 0.1N  $CrO_3$  in  $AcOH$ , by infrared spectra, and by paper chromatography. I and II were obtained by the method of Kupchan, *et al.* (*C.A.* 49, 361e), and III was obtained by the method of Vejdělek, *et al.* (*C.A.* 50, 4991h). I (2.04 g.) and 0.35 g.  $AcCl$  in 20 ml. pyridine at  $-2$  to  $0^\circ$  yielded 630 mg. 3-acetylveracevine (IV), m. 209-4.5°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -26.5^\circ$ , identical with natural cevaccine. 3,4,16-Triacetylveracevine (V), m. 237-9° (from  $CHCl_3$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -21^\circ$  ( $CHCl_3$ ), was obtained (800 mg.) by treating 1.75 g. I with 30 ml.  $Ac_2O$  and 15 ml. pyridine, also obtained (125 mg.) by heating to  $110^\circ$  200 mg.

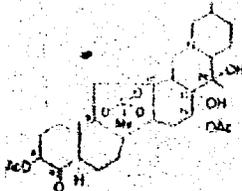
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IV. 4 ml. Ac<sub>2</sub>O, and 2 ml. pyridine 2 hrs. at 110°. Partial  
 methanolysis of V by evap. a soln. of 660 mg. V in 50 ml.  
 MeOH to dryness gave 350 mg. 3,4-diacetylcervine (VI),  
 m. 286-7°, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> -24.5°, and a small amt. of IV. IV and  
 VI acetylated in the presence of HClO, each yielded 3,4,16-  
 triacetylcervine triacetate (cf. Kupchan and Lavie,  
 C.A. 50, 1863h, and Kupchan, C.A. 50, 1866g), m. 254-5.5°.  
 [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 75.8° (EtOH). When 2.04 g. I in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>-pyridine was  
 boiled 15 min. with 0.85 g. veratroyl chloride, the resulting  
 mixt. gave after chromatographic sepn. 145 mg. amorphous  
 3-veratroylcervine (VII), m. 170-8°. [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 8.2° (EtOH)  
 (identical with natural veratridine), and 755 mg. 16-veratroyl-  
 cervine (VIII) m. 173-4°. [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> -9.5° (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) (identi-  
 fied by hydrolysis with alc. KOH to yield cervine and ve-  
 ratric acid. Treatment of 4 g. I with 8 g. veratric anhydride  
 by heating the mixt. 4 hrs. in 20 ml. pyridine to 110-20°  
 gave 2.46 g. white amorphous 3,16-diveratroylcervine  
 (IX) m. 224-3°. [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 4.5° (EtOH), -5.5° (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) be-  
 sides 350 mg. VII and 630 mg. VIII. IX was also obtained  
 by analogous procedure from VIII and from natural VII.  
 When 2.04 g. I was boiled 90 min. in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> with 0.80 g. di-  
 EtCHMeCOCl (X) in the presence of 2.5 ml. pyridine the  
 main reaction product was 720 mg. 3-(di-α-methylbutyryl)-  
 cervine (XI), m. 193-200°. [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> -23.8° (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) and  
 18.3° (EtOH) besides 260 mg. 3,16-bis(di-α-methylbutyryl)-  
 cervine (XII), m. 273.5°, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 8° (EtOH), and -27°  
 (CHCl<sub>3</sub>), whereas treatment of 4 g. I with 7 g. (di-EtCH-  
 MeCO)<sub>2</sub>O for 3 hrs. at 120° yielded 2.32 g. XII and 800 mg.  
 XI. XII could be converted by methanolysis to XI. A mixt.  
 of 3 g. II, 15 ml. Ac<sub>2</sub>O, and 30 ml. pyridine gave after stand-  
 ing 17 hrs. 1.2 g. 3,16-diacetylcervine (XIII), m. 273-4°.  
 [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> -45° (EtOH) besides 650 mg. triacetate which has  
 been assigned the structure of 3,16-diacetylcervine C-  
 arthoate (XIV), m. 316°, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> -36° (EtOH), -38°  
 (CHCl<sub>3</sub>). Similarly, 2.04 g. II in 20 ml. pyridine with 0.6  
 g. X in 72 hrs. gave 540 mg. monoester, apparently of 3-16-

MACEK.K



(XIV)

*o*-methylbutyrylcecegenine (XV), m. 213° (from C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> -42° (CHCl<sub>3</sub>). III (3.28 g.) in 85 ml. abs. Et<sub>2</sub>O was boiled 8 hrs. under stirring with 0.8 g. X and extd. with CHCl<sub>3</sub> and the ext. was chromatographed yielding 810 mg. 3-(*o*-methylbutyryl)cecegenine (XVI), m. 198-200° (from aq. EtOH), [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 11° (EtOH), -10.5° (CHCl<sub>3</sub>). By the procedure of Barton, *et al.* (C.A. 49, 15920), were obtained 3,4,16-tri-

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MACEK, K.

acetylcevine (XVII), m. above 400°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  23.7° (CHCl<sub>3</sub>),  
3,16-diacetylcevine (XVIII), 16-acetylcevine (XIX), m. 182-4°,  
and XIX perchlorate, m. 306-7°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  9.6° (EtOH). On  
methanolysis, 1.3 g. XVII gave 800 mg. 3,4-diacetylcevine  
and 800 mg. XVIII yielded 218 mg. 3-acetylcevine. The  
perchlorate of 3,4,12 (or 14)-16-tetraacetylcevine (XX), m. 200-  
2° (decompn.),  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  33° (EtOH), prepd. by the method  
of Stoll (C.A. 47, 12411c) was converted to 3,4,16-triacetyl-  
cevine orhoacetate perchlorate, m. 268-9°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  100° (Me-  
OH). Methanolysis of 1.7 g. XX gave 420 mg. 3,4,12 (or  
14)-triacetylcevine (XXI), m. 224-30° and 304-5° (double  
m.p.),  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  44° (CHCl<sub>3</sub>), which yielded on methanolysis  
3,12 (or 14)-diacetylcevine (XXII), m. 236-8° (from Et<sub>2</sub>O).  
On the basis of infrared spectra, paper chromatography, and  
CrO<sub>2</sub> oxidation it is suggested that in XX, XXI, and XXII,  
one AcO group is at the 12 or 14 position. Methanolysis  
of 200 mg. 3,16-dibenzoylcevine gave 60 mg. 16-benzoyl-  
cevine, m. 194-5°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  -22° (CHCl<sub>3</sub>). L. J. Urbanek

Pelcova, VERNIDOLKA

Pyridine derivatives of pharmaceutical interest. XII.  
 Paper chromatography of some peripheral vasodilators.  
 K. Macek, V. Sedláček, P. Kocourek, and Z. J. Veselý (Vysk.  
 ústav farm. a biochem., Pilsen). *Českoslov. farm.* 3, 13-3  
 (1956); cf. *C.J.* 20, 8639f. — Nicotinic acid 2-hydroxyethyl  
 ester (Ethivacil) (I), dimicotinylacetyl (II), nicotinic acid  
 2-tetrahydrofurfuryl ester (Trafamil CIBA) (III), 3-pyridyl-  
 carbimid (Romicol ROCHE) (IV), and Na salt of nicotinic  
 acid (Nicotan PHILIPHARM) (V) were exam. in pharmaco-  
 logical preps. by paper chromatography. The following  
 $R_f$  were found: I 0.29, II 0.95, III 0.98, IV 0.13, V 0.85  
 with  $CHCl_3$  on paper impregnated with formamide (50%  
 alc. soln.); I 0.60, II 0.75, III 0.82, IV 0.63, V 0.61 in  $CHCl_3$ -  
 $CHCl_3$  mist. (8:2) on paper impregnated with formamide;  
 and I 0.70, II 0.85, III 0.89, IV 0.77, V 0.17 in  $DuOH$  satd.  
 with  $NH_3$  soln. (1:1). A modified König's reagent was  
 used for detection. Both ester preps. I and III contain a  
 small amt. of nicotinic acid. K. Macek

KNYCHALSKA-KARWAN, Zofia; LASKOWSKA, Ludmila; PELCOWA, Maria; WEDLER,  
Anna

Remote results of a 3-year administration of fluorine tablets.  
Czas. stomat. 18 no.4:377-381 Ap'65.

1. Z Zakladu Stomatologii Zachowawczej Akademii Medycznej w  
Krakowie (Kierownik: doc. dr. J. Wodniecki).

PELCOWA, Z.

Breeding of the arachnid Phalangida. Wszechswiat no.5:  
113-115 My'64.

PELCZAR, A. (Krakow)

On the invariant points of a transformation. *Annales Pol math* 11 no.2:  
199-202 '61

PELCH, Jozsof

Installation of fire tubes into the tube panel of a firebox.  
Vasut 14 no. 2: 27-28 F '64.

PELCZAR, Andrzej

On some inequalities. Prace matem Krakow no. 9:77-80 '63.

PEL CZAR, Andrzej

On the extremal solutions of a functional equation. Prace matem  
Krakow no.7:9-11 '62.

PELCZAR, Andrzej

On the geometrical interpretation of some dual problems in the theory of linear programming. Prace matem Krakow no.7:5-8 '62.

FELCZAR, A.

On the existence and uniqueness of solutions of the Darboux problem for the equation  $Zxy = f(x, y, z, z_x, z_y)$ . *Bul Ac Pol math* 12 no.11:703-707 '64.

On the existence and uniqueness of solutions of certain initial-boundary problems for the equation  $Zxy = f(X, Y, Z, Z_x, Z_y)$  *Ibid.*:709-714 '64.

1. Institute of Mathematics, Krakow Branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Submitted September 28, 1964.

FEJCZAR, Aurelia; WIESER, Tadeusz

Structure of the metamorphic discovered by the Rzeszotary borehole.  
Kwartalnik geol 6 no.2:444-445 '62.

1. Karpacka Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

GUGWA, I.; PELCZAR, A.; WIESER, T.

Variscites from Wisniowka (Holy Cross Mts.). *Bul geolog PAN* 8 no.1:  
37-43 '60.

1. Laboratory of Geochemistry, and Petrography, (Cracow) Carpathian  
Field Station, Geological Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences.  
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Vol. 33, no. 5, May 1959

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Uncl.

COUNTRY : Poland H-17  
CATEGOR :  
ABS. JOUR. : REKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 75802  
AUTHOR : Danek, A. and Felczar, T.  
INST. : Polish Academy of Sciences  
TITLE : A Potentiometric Method for the Quantitative Determination of 2-Phenylindan-1,3-dione  
ORIG. PUB. : Dissert. Pharmac PAN, 10, No 3, 226-228 (1958)  
ABSTRACT : The authors have established the possibility of the quantitative determination of 2-phenylindan-1,3-dione (I) by the method of potentiometric back titration (precipitation of the Ag salt of I with a solution of AgNO<sub>3</sub> and titration of the unreacted AgNO<sub>3</sub> with a solution of NH<sub>4</sub>CNS using the Ag-saturated calomel electrode system); a potentiometric method for the determination of I in tablets has been developed.  
From authors' summary

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~~Date~~  
Source: Warsaw, Postepy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczalnej, Vol XV, No 4, 1961, pp 396-397.

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English abstract of article, originally published in Arch. Immunol i Terapii Dosw., 1960, 8, 355.

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(PHARMACOLOGY)

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Hematologii w Warszawie Kierownik: dr med. S. Dubiski.  
(NEPHROSIS in inf & child) (ELECTROPHORESIS)  
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(GLUCOSE, related cpds.

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(ANEMIA, HEMOLYTIC  
acquired, blood in (Pol))  
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splenectomy, postop. serol. reactions (Pol))

(ANEMIA, HEMOLYTIC, surg.

splenectomy, postop. serol. reactions (Pol))

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(CHELIDONIUM ther)  
(TRICHOMONAS INFECTIONS ther)

BA

7

Preheating the hearth of a cupola. S. Polanski. (Patented  
October, 1961). U. S. 3,040,877; J. Iron Steel Inst., 1961, 139.  
492.---The Fe from the first two or three tappings from a cupola  
often runs cold and cannot be used for complicated castings. The  
difficulty can be avoided by introducing blow-holes near the cupola  
bottom to ensure good preheating of the hearth with burning coke  
and combustion gases. After preheating, the blow-holes are closed  
with moulting sand. A diagram shows the method of blowing  
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